A DISCUSSION OF THE SITUATION. The Chances of Effecting Reform-What Would be the Effects of a Change

of Administration-A Final Recom-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. SIR-In the article which by your indulgence yesterday appeared in THE NEWS, it was argued that the sending of delegates to Balti. more, as is proposed, would involve the white people of the State in the dilemma of baving either to conform to the decision of that convention or to announce beforehand their pur

It was also argued that the movements now on foot will inevitably revive the party feelings of 1868, so disastrous to the State, and that the very same reasons which existed in 1870 for avoiding party issues are more strong-

Upon these grounds it was concluded that both the success of the Cincinnati movement and the prospects of reform in South Carolina wou'd be injuriously affected if a State delegason should be sent to Baltimore.

In resuming the topic it may be assume that the primary and paramount consideration with all the people of South Carolina is, or ought to be, a good local government; that the chief political question for them is, or ought to be, how to secure the needed reforms in the most certain manner; and that the only practical measures they can favor will be such as aim at the accomplishment of this purpose. It may also be assumed that in the present

political condition of the State the reformation of the local government cannot be effected. unless in the absence of party contests a coalition be formed especially for the purpose embracing all the good citizens, without distinction of party or race.

If this be so, what chance will there be o effecting any reform at all, or even of attempting a combination for that purpose, while the white people of the State are reviving their Democratic organizations under the old leaders, and renewing their affiliations with the National Democracy? Is it not certain that these proceedings must re-establish the old antagonisms of party?

But it may be said that all this will be neutralized by the action of the Baltimore Convention. That the adoption of the Cincinnati platform and the nomination of Greeley and Brown will purge the movement of its taint of Democracy, and that thus a door of reconciliation between whites and blacks will be opened.

Unfortunately this cannot stand scrutiny, for none can doubt that the only point at issue between the Cincinnati and Philadelphia wings of the Republican party, which excites any interest here, is that as to the enforcement act. But this is just precisely the issue which if introduced here will widen the breach between the races, extend and confirm the influence of the most extreme and impracticable men on both sides, and utterly destroy every reasonable hope of bringing about harmony among our people, and such mutual confidence between the races as is universally recognized to be essential to the political reform of the State, and the peace, happiness and prosperity of her population.

But it the movements referred to will certainly defeat all hope of reform through the State elections in October, do they promise us compensation through the instrumentality of the Presidential election? Take the most extreme supposition. Suppose the Presidential election turned upon the nomination at Baltimore, and this depended solely upon the casting vote of the South Carolina delegation, ng given for Greeley and Brown, they come in due time into office. Now, what will this delegation have really accomplished for themselves, their immediate constituents, or the people of the State generally? Some changes may occur among Federal office-holders, but even if the new appointees should be acceptable, which is to be very much doubted, the result would be greatly out of proportion with its cost to us.

None can suppose that the mere moral force of Mr. Greeley's election will constrain the State officials here to become different from what they are, or that a kind of subtle influence will be radiated from Washington, which, penetrating the Republican party here, will purify it by converting its dishonest elements or eliminating them.

If anything practical in the way of local reform can be expected from Mr. Greeley's administration it must be looked for in some other than a supernatural way-but what other way is there? First, the Cincinnati platform forbids the President or Congress to meddle at all in State affairs. Secondly, Mr. Greeley, if untrue to his principles, must be supported by appropriate Congressional legislation. Thirdly, if both the President and Congress collude to do what it is intended to make the Baltimore Convention declare unconstitutional, namely, to interfere with the regularly constituted authorities of a State, what can they do that will be beneficial! Usurped powers can generally be used to oppress and injure, but never to reform and

If we do not reform our State Government and improve our local administration at the polls in October next, they will not be and cannot be altered after the 4th of March.

If we run mad after the Liberal Republican declaration against the enforcement act, we sell ourselves to a new party for the only political concession that is not only absolutely valueless to us. (since the public sentiment of the country has already condemned it,) but which carries with it the elements of domestic dissension and disorder.

If we revive the Democratic party in South Carolina, we prolong the hopeless struggle which has brought us to our present con-

What, then, shall we do?

With all diffidence, I recommend-

1st. That we make no organization whatever, and have no meetings or conventions, and conduct no discussions concerning the Presidential election. It is a matter in which we are powerless to accomplish anything, in which our interest is remote and minute, and about which we really know little, and may well care less.

2d. That in the calm thus produced good citizens use their best exertions to harmonize old antagonisms, to improve the character of the local officials and members of the Legisla-ture to be chosen in October, and to bring into the public service at home or in Congress the best of the available men. Respectfully, W. L. T.

THE NEW YORK STRIKERS.

NEW YORK, May 31. The Coach Painters' Association voted last night to strike on Monday for eight hours. The chairman of the furniture manufacturers states in a card that not one of the ninetythree firms in the jurniture trade have agreed

THE DISGUST OF GRANT.

Last Days of the Session-Failure of the Bayonet Bill-The Fickle Forney-Greeley Stock Rising Fast.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28. As foreshadowed in my last letter, Congress has postponed the final adjournment until the 3d proximo, the business of the session being so great as to preclude an earlier adjournment. One reason for this postponement is th overweening desire of the adminstration Radicals to procure, if possible, the passage by the House of the odious law which has got through the Senate, to continue the Ku-Klux payonet law in force until the end of the next session. Notwithstanding the signal failure that attended the attempt yesterday to suspend the rules in the House in order to take up and pass this diabolical measure of oppression and torture, it is still hoped by some species of trick ery to obtain its passage during the last nours of the session. But the Democratic and Lib eral Republican members who have hitherto united to prevent its consideration, will understand the game which is intended to be played, and will not be likely to be caught napping, and the chances are much more than ever that Congress will adjourn sine die o the 30th proximo, without giving the malicious Radicals in that body an opportunity to further prosecute their schemes of small spite against eight million of oppressed Americans in the Southern States. Should this good for tune obtain, there is an end of sumptuary legislation, for there will never another. Con gress assemble in the national capital tha was informed last evening of the failure to obtain a suspension of the rules on this bill he manifested the utmost perturbation and evinced in a very lively, and it is said, pro-fane, way his displeasure and disappointment. He was very anxious to know the names of the members who were patriotic and manly enough to vote against this scheme for keep-ing the South under the rule of the Federal avonet until after the next Presidential elecbayonet until after the next Presidential elec-tion, and when informed of the strong ma-jority against the scheme, his disgust was so ill-concealed as to show plainly how much he had counted upon the perpetuation of the bayonet power to enforce the elections this bayonet power to enforce the elections this fail in his own favor. But thanks be to Jehovah the stroclous game to re-elect himself by such base means is lost, and the South

honest sentiments at the election polls unac-companied by the flash of bayonets and glitter One fact in relation to the impending canvass has cropped out during the past week which demonstrates better than any other cit cumstance to what desperate strails the ad-ministration managers are reduced in order is to find out what inducement has been offer ed him to bring him back into the Grant har ness. One week ago, he wrote the leading editorial in the Washington Sunday Cronicle in which the country was given to understand pretty painly that he had abandoned the great present-taker to his late. Last Sunday, however, the same paper contained an editorial bearing his unmistakable ear-marks, in which there was evident a strong disposition to re-cant the sentiments of the previous article.

It is stated in certain quarters that there is

will this fall have an opportunity to vote her honest sentiments at the election polls unac-

to be a new minister to Spain, appointed as soon as Sickles gets back to the United States. Also that the President is ofssatisfied with the manner in which the affairs of the Russian mission have been managed. Another story is to the effect that one or more coanges will soon be made in the Cabinet, all of which point to the reward which is sure to follow upon the re-adhesion of Forney to the Grant dynasty. Any one of these snug things would, doubless, be a great temptation to the Pennsylvania editor, but he wants something else more toan he wants any of the above places, and that is to be a United States senator, for the attainment of which position he has bent his active energies for several years. And those who expect to see him cordially support Grant's re-election will yet be disappointed, unless the President shall anclude to throw Cameron overboard in or der to gratify Mr. Forney's desires. This it is improbable that Grant can afford to do in the present condition of Pennsylvania politics, and hose who know Colonel Ferney well are willing to stake money on the chances that the Press will yet come out boldly for Greeley and an honest administration of the government.

The political aimosphere here is compounded of many conflicting elements just now, and the immediate fature portends much to excite auxiety on the part of those who have the best interests of the whole country at heart. The great Democratic party is in a try ing position, and only wants to be proper-directed to be able to achieve a victory over wrong-minded and corrupt administration of the national affairs. The present is the golden opportunity for a moral revolu-tion which shall overthrow and overwheim tion which shall overthrow and overwhelm
the minions of a selfish, jobbing, narrowminded, centralizing and anti-Republican power, which has too long kept the North and
South asuader. The opportunity is with the
Democratic party. What will they do with it?
Let the response come with the Baltimore
Convention. A cheering circumstance, as indicating the good sense of the Democrats in
all sections of the country, is the fact that bet all sections of the country, is the fact that but three Democratic papers of any influence in the whole United states have manifested a decided opposition to the Cincinnati move-ment, and one of them (the World) has re-cently announced that it will support Greeley it endorsed by the Baltimore Convention, it endorsed by the Baltimore Convention, though opposed to such endorsement. But while the Democrats who held out for a Democratic ticket at Baltimore on the ground that the amnesty act just passed has given them additional votes enough to elect such a ticket, it should be rembembered that those votes are all in states where there are now Democratic majorities, and that the augmented vote will give the electral college no additional Democratic members. Therefore to defeat Grant it is absolute y indespen able to support a ticket which will carry the war against port a ticket which will carry the war against him into the great Middie and Western states where the chances are doubtful, and where the defeat of the Grant electoral ticket will be an advantage gained against him. This is comparatively an easy task now, with so popular a candidate as Greeley to work for, and only needs the application of a little common sense to the management of the canvass to accomplish. Despite the rallying cries of the additionativation coorie Greeley gains attention administration cohorts Greeley gains strength with the people every hour, and nothing short of a miracle can prevent his election in No-

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, May 31. Falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and very probably rain will prevail on Saturday from the Onlo Valley northward and westward. Cloudy and threa northward and westward. Cloudy and threat-ening weather over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, clear and pleasant weather over the New England and Middle States, the wind backing to southerly and easterly, with increased cloudiness over the lowen lake re-gion. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

Vesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M., Local Time.

Place of Observation.	Height of Baro-	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga	30.07	89		Light.	Fair.
Baitimore	30,10	74	NW	Fresh. Gentle.	Fair.
Boston	.9.91		E	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.08		NE	Gentie.	Fair.
Chicago, Ill	30.27				Fuir.
	30.25		NE	Light.	Lt. Rain
Key west			Calm		
	30.13	78		Gentle.	Clear.
Memoris, Tenu.	30.15		NE	Gentle.	Fair.
Mr. Washington.	30.01		W	Brisk.	fh'rng.
New Orleans	30.09	83	N	Fresh.	Chi'ng.
New York			NE	Geutle.	Pair.
Norfolk	30.13	71	NW	Fresh.	Fair.
Philadelphia	30.06	64	·W	Bri-k.	Fair.
Portland, Me	29.87		W	Light.	cloudy.
Savannah			E	Fresh.	clear.
St. Louis			>E	Light.	Fair.
Washington	1.0 10		STEET	Juint	Pale

CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1872.

THE CAUSES OF ORGANIC EVOLUTION.

Darwin Defended - Nature a Great ebral structure of the race. Among the lower Stock-Breeder-The Antiquity of Man animals, even those which are gregations, the Darwin Defended - Nature a Great -The Relationship of Aprs to Men-Civilization the Chief Tendency of Man's Development.

ness and patience which enabled that eminent in the New York Tribune:

Mr. Darwin, in explaining the evolution of aigher from lower forms of life, appeals only to agencies which are still visibly in action. Whether species in a state of nature are changing or not at the present time, cannot be detel mined by direct observation, any more than the motion of the hour-hand of a clock could be detected by gazing at it for one second. But there are innumerable cases in which species are made to change rapidly through the de-liberate intervention of man. Modifications in the specific characters of domesticated organisms are the only ones which take place so rapidly that we actually observe them; and the agency which produces these modifica-tions is selection, taking advantage of this slight but universal variation in organisms implied by the fact that no two individuals in any species are exactly alike. By selecting and pairing, for many generations, the finest specimens of the deferent races of domestic specimens of the different races of domestic animals, man produces breeds refined, perfected, and often entirely unlike the original ones. Vegetable organisms are also perfected and changed by artificial selection. Mr. Darwin's great achievement has been to show that a similar process of selection going on throughout the organic world without the proceed or intervention of man. Lends not knowledge or intervention of man, tends no only to maintain, but to produce adaptive al-terations in plants and animals.

The process is a simple one when once we have the clue to it. All plants and animals tend to increase in a high geometrical railo, and the old problem of the pails in the norse's shoe teaches us what an astounding affair is a geometrical rate of increase. A plant yielding one hundred seeds yearly would in twenty years, if all the seeds were to reach mainrity, produce ten duodecillions of adult plants! It is probable that the un-checked reproduction of many insects, crustaceans and fishes, could not long go on without requiring the assimilation of a greater quantity of matter than is contained in the wnole solar system. We may now beath faintly to realize how prodigious is the slaughter which unceasingly goes on through-out the organic world. Deadly battles have been incessantly waged on every square inleof the earth's life-bearing surface since life first began. It is only thus that the enormous increase of each species has been kept within increase of each species has been kept within bounds. Of the many offspring produced by each plant and animal, save in the case of those in the highest scale, but few attain maturity and leave offspring behind them. In this struggle for existence, a few favored ones in each generation survive and propagate in their offspring the qualities by virtue of which they have survived. Thus we see what is meant by "natural selection" The organisms which survive and propagate their kind are those which are best adapted to the conditions in which they live; so that we may, by a legitimate use of metaphor, selecting from each generation those individuals which are fleetest, strongest, most individuals which are fleetest, strongest, mos agacions, lions with supplest musc duce variations to suit his own caprices. Be-tween natural selection and selection by man. Selection by man tends to produce varieties adapted to satisfy human necessities or inclination, and it has no direct reference to the maintenance of the species. But natural selection, working with the sternest of meththose individuals which can best toke care

themselves, and thus maintains each species, in adaptation to its environment. CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES. If the conditions of the earth, the atmosphere, and the solar radiance were everywhere to remain forever unaltered, and it each race of plants and animals were always at the solar part of the to remain confined to one limited area, all variations on either side of the well-adjusted mean would be incessanily cut off by natural selection, and species would be immutable. But constant changes have been going on ever since our planet first became fit to sup-port organic life; no part of the earth's sur-iace is now, or ever has been, at rest; the in-tensity of solar radiance and the density of attensity of solar radiance and the density of atmosphere are ever altering, and every species of plant and animal is continually presing upon the limits of the area within which its is confined. Such changes in the conditions of life preclude the possibility of organisms remaining constant and living. A race of animals or plants in which no individuals ever varied would sooner or later inevitably be exterminated, leaving no progeny. Observation shows that there is no such race. The members of each species are ever slightly varying, but so long as the environment remains constant, naural selection prevents the variations from accumulating on either side of the mean which is most advantageous to the species. When the environment changes, if certain variations on one side of the established mean tend to bring the individuals which manifest them into closer adaptation to the new environment these individuals will survive in the ment, these individuals will survive in the struggle for life, and thus the average charac-ter of the species will be slightly altered. The amount of variation, thus preserved and en-hanced, must in the course of long ages become enormous. But these changes directly caused by natural selection are greatly aided and emphasized by other changes indirectly produced by what is called the law of use and disuse, and by correlation of growth, or interdisuse, and by correlation of growth, or inter-nal equilibration—the effect produced upon any part of the organism by change in a re-lated or neighboring part. The disuse of any physical power or any member, and the changes in all parts of an animal's frame changes in all parts of an animal's frame which would be brought about by a change in one part caused by natural selection, cannot fall to modify the entire structure, temperament and mode of life. Even such a slight change as an increased thickness of the wouly coat of mammals may, by altering the excretory power of the skin, affect the functions of the lungs, liver and kidneys, and thus indirectly increase or diminish the size of the animal, which, in turn, will monify its speed, its muscular development, its mental faculties, and its habits of life. ties, and it habits of life.

JAN COMPARED WITH APES. gical point of view, differs much less from the higher ages than these differ from the lower is generally acknowledged by naturalists, yet there are sundry respects in which man has become very widely differentiated from the highest of apes. The social feelings, the use of articulate language, the construc-tion of tools, habitations and clothing, and the increased ability to adapt his actions to future contingencies, are obviously dependent upon the relatively great size and complexity of the upper lobes of his brain. The probable action of natural selection upon the brain is, therefore, the most interesting and important point connected with the origin of mankind. Mr. Darwin shows that the higher mankind. Mr. Darwin shows that the higher apes manifest certain social feedings, as sympathy and fidelity; that they employ stones and clubs as weapons in fighting, besides using sticks as levers, and stones as hummers, and that without possessing articulare speech, they are nevertheless able to communicate with each other by means of cries and gestures. From these contemporary ages the earliest known man would seem to have differed in little save greater cranial capacity, implying doubless, an increased power of implying, doubtless, an increased power of social combination, and perhaps the ability to chip the stones used for tools and weapons. Whether the earliest man possessed articulate Fench Tlighman. of M language or not cannot be determined. But eral; William B. Dayton granting a race of ape-like men or man-tant treasurer-general.

like apes, such as natural selection might have developed from ancient THE DARWINIAN THEORY. apes no higher than the modern chim-panzee or orang, we note how in course of time the action of natural selection would b more and more confined to modifying the cerpreservation of any individual depends almost rounding circumstances. There is so little division of labor, and so little mutual assistance, that all must be capable who would survive. With the earliest manifestations o altered. Even in the rudest actual or imagin able society there is some division of laborand some initial assistance—so that those who fall below the average capability of the race are no longer sure to be prematurely cut off, and thus the agency of natural selection in keeping up a uniform standard of times is to some extent checked. In the highly complex suci-ties which we call civilized, division of labor and co-operation have greatly obscured the eff-cis of this agency. But as natural selection among individuals grows less rigoro ts effects upon rival of aniagonist societies become more marked. The at ributes which tend to make a society strong and durable, with reference to surrounding societies are the attributes which natural selection will now Interior animais respond chiefly to changes in their environment, and hence natural se-lection deals chirfly with such changes, to the visible modification of their bodily structure. PROBABLE RAPIDITY OF CEREBRAL DEVELOP

But when an animal has once appeared en

will take advantage of variations in this intelligence to the neglect of purely physical variations. Communities whose members are best able to meet by intelligent contrivances the changes in the environment, will prevail over other communities, and will be less easily destroyed by physical catastrophes. So soon, in short, as the intelligence of an animal has through ages of advantage and substantage. come so considerable that a slight variation n it is of more use to the animal than any ed, while physical variations, being of les vilal importance to the species, will be more and more neglected. Thus, while the exter-nal appearance of such an animal, and his internal nutritive and muscular apparatus may vary but little in many ages, his luter lectual and moral attributes and his cerebra tructure will vary with comparative rapidity We may now understand why man differs s little in general physical structure and exter-nal appearance from the chimpanzee and the gorills, while in the special points of cerebral tructure and accompanying intelligence he nirte-n cubic inches in the Te orty-six cubic inches in certain Hindoo skuts mindoos. But the average Australian skull has a capacity of from seventy to seventy-five cubic hones, while the cranial capacity of the gorilla does not exceed thirty-five cubic laches. These facts show that while the difference between the cranial capacity of the highest and lowest man is more than six times as great as the difference between the crantal capacity of the lowest man and that of the gorilla, nevertheless the Australian who can count beyond three or four has a brain case twice as large as the gorilla'd.

years ago-Lyeli thinks a million years agowhen it is certainly known that men inhabite five millions years. Since the period dark which man has posses-8-d sufficient intel ture and its correlate emotional functions must have been con-tau y modified by adaptation and by natural selec and only indirectly in physical constitution, i follows that mankind is destined to advance during future ages in psychical attributes, but is likely to under go only silght changes in outward appearance. It is by the co-ordination of intellectual and moral relations that man maintains himself in equilibrium with physical, intellectual and moral relations, arising in his ever-changing environment. And hence, in the fature, as in the recent past, the dominant fact in the career of humanity is not physical modification, but civilization.

more.

WHERLING, May 31. J. M. Camden, of Parkersburg, was nominated for Governor. Resolutions were passed declaring that all opposition to the present national administration should be consolidated in the approaching Presidential campaign, without prejudice to the unity and perpentity of the Democratic organization; that, with fall confidence in the wi-dom and particular of the National Democratic Convention, soon to assemble at Baltimore, we piedge the Democratic West Virgina 10 abde its action. ocracy of West Virginia to abide its action.

The Veterans to the Front. New York, May 31. The World reports that Senator Trumbul Cassin-M. Chay have promised to speak at the Greeley ratification meeting next Monday

Action of the Krystone State Democracy.

READING, May 31. The State Democratic Convention reasemed to-day. Mr. Buckalew, the candidate for bled to-day. Mr. Buckatew, the canonical to Governor, made a speech returning thanks for the nomination, but made no reference to national topics or in relation to the nomina-tion for the Presidency. Wm. Hurtley, of Bedford, was nominated for auditor-general. Messra, James H. Hopkins, of Intesburg; Rich Philadelphia, and Hendrick I Wright, of Luzerne, were selected as candidates for Congressmen at large.

THE CINCINNATI SOCIETY.

Boston, May 31.

At the triennial meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati, held in this city yesterday, the following efficers were chosen for the ensuing year. Hon, Hamilton Elsh terday, the following efficers were chosen for the ensuing year: Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York, president-general; Hon. James Simons, of South Carolina, vice president-gen-eral; Thomas McEwen, M. D., of Pennsylva-nia, secretary-general; George W. Harris, of Pennsylvania, assistant secretary-general; Fench Tilghmao, of Maryland, treasurer-gen-eral; William B. Dayton, of New Jersey, assis-tant treasurer-general. GLIMPSES OF GOTHAM.

PIPE-LAYING OF THE POLITICIANS.

The Governorship and Senatorship Who are Candidates-A Revenue Reform Bolt-More Exposures of Official Frant - Decoration Day-An Irish Frenchman in the Rost um-Franz Abt and Wagner-Return of Boucle cault and Wife to the United States.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, May 29. The people of the State of New York will elect a governor in November next. Though it is yet spring, the manipulators of things political of all parties are busily engaged in arranging their slates. It is generally conceded that Governor Hoffman will be the nominee of the Democracy, and that he will receive the support of the Greeley Republicans. His re-election seems beyond a doubt The Grant faction have in view Congressman John H. Ketchum as their candidate. He is a man of ability, but has been mixed up with ring frauds, which will hurt him.

Still more interest will gather around the enatorial contest in this State. The term of Conkling, one of Grant's principal keepers expires on the 4th of next March, and the next Legislature will choose his successor Of that Legislature will choose his successor.

Of that Legislature a par: has already been elected, the Senate, which was chosen last fall to serve two years. It has a Grant mejority of at least ten. The Assembly, which will take part in the senatorial election, will be chosen next November, and it is then that the struggle will come. If the Democrats and Liberals can carry a mejority of the Assembly, more than ten, the next senator from New York will he a Democrat Mr. Conkling is of will be a Democrat. Mr. Conkling is, of course, a candidate for re-election, and will be backed by the full strength of the admini-tration. The choice of the hemocracy will lie be-tween Governor Hoffman, Samuel J. Thiden, Henry C. Murphy and Francis Kiernan. I understand that Thomas Kinselia, Con-

gressman and editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, aspires to the senatorship, but he is hardly of enough calibre to command success. In the distribution of Congressional nominations next fall, the Liberal members of the anti-Grant-coalition claim two in this city, and John Cochran and Theodore Tilton are the caudi-dates for the honors. It would be odd to see John Cuchran in full communion again with the party he abandoned twelve years ugo, and more curious still to see the ambrosial-locked Theodore, a life-long hater of Democrats, soliciting Democratic votes.

The Revenue Briormers' meeting, to be held at Steinway Hall to-morrow night, attracts considerable attention, from the circumstance that it is rumored that a Presidential cand date will be nominated. Mr. Bryant, the statesman-poet, will preside, and those apos-ties of iree trade. David A. Wells, of Connecticut, and Edward Atkinson, of Massachusetts, will be among the orators. The sperches, it is expected, will all be against Mr. Greeley and in favor of a free trade nomination. The Evening Post supports the movement vigorously. However large the crowd may be that will be attracted by curiosity to Steinway Hall to-morrow to behold a new party organized, to-morrow to behold a new party organized, it will not be a bucketful compared with the sea of heads which will fill Cooper Institute and the great square in front of that building when the Greeley and Brown ratification meeting comes off. The preparations for the latter are still going on. Gravz Brown will positively speak. The hall is to be magnificently decorated with motters and fligs, and on the exterior with Chinaga, langers. Four outside

corated with motices and high, and on the exterior with Chinese lanterns. Four outside
stands will be erected.

The papers continue to teem with exposures
of official fraud. The World has taken up the
work laid down by the Tribune of showing
up the peculations of the Brooklyn ring, a
combination only less extensive in its operations than the dead Tammany ring of this city.
The religiant examining committee of the The reluciant examining committee of the Methodist B ok Concern have been making discoveries which astound them. They were very loth at first to believe that the alleged frauds amounted to much more than clerical irregularities; but it begins to look as if Dr. Lanahau's worst charges will be varified. One Lanahan's worst charges will be verified. One thing seems to be certain now, that Dr. Carleton will not be able to save his official head or

South. It is partially observed as a holiday, many of the public institutions being closed. A procession will march down Broadway, and over to Brooklyn by the South Ferry, and proceed to Cypress Hill Cemetery, where the soldiers' graves will be decorated with flowers, and exercises of a devotional and oratorical character will take place. Dr. Schenck, rector of the Episcopal Church of "St. Ann's on the Heights," in Brooklyn, will be the orator of the day. One pretty feature of the ceremonies will be the decoration of each grave (some five thousand in number) with a miniature American flag. south. It is partially observed as a holiday

ure American flag.
A small crowd assembled at Cooper Insti-tule last night to listen to the tirade of an ex-officer of the French army against Marshal McMahon and the other principal actors on the French side in the late war. Mr. Greel-y had promised to preside, but for some reason was unable to be at the hall, and after waiting. was unable to be ut in an analy with an impatient audience, half an hour, the lecturer was obliged to take the stand and begin the entertainment himself. He assailed McMahon and Trochu, savagely charging the itrs: with treachery at Sedan, and the latter with the betrayal both of the Empire and the Republic. General Faldherbe, according to opinion, was the most competent and

nis opinion, was the most competent and energetic of the French commanders. The lecturer, though a French soldier by profession, is an Irishman by birth.

The eminent German composer, Franz Abt, who is on a brief visit to this country, has consented to preside over the orchestra at the Academy of Music to-night, on the occasion of a cenefit of Madame Fabbri. Wagner's "Taun-hauser" is to be given to those who can appre-ciate the music of the future, who, to tell the truth, are mostly Germans. By the way, it is rumored that Wagner is coming over from Munich with a select band to take part in Gil-

Munich with a select band to take part in Gilmore's big show at Boston.

Among the promised novelties for next fall are Dion Boucicault and his wire, who will play at the Union Piace Theatre. This couple came here sixteen years ago and stayed about four years. Mrs. Boucicault was young and pretty then, and was known on the stoge as agnes Robertson. For some reason Boucicault concealed his relationship to her for a long time. Admirers of the little lady became so importunate that he was obliged to announce her as his wife, in self defence. I remember how terrible the blow was to many of the spooning young men of the day. She remember how terrible the blow was to many of the spooning young men of the day. She is now the mother of several children, and has lost some of her good looks, but none of her sprightliness as an actress. Dion is said to be as sepulchral and ghost-like as ever. Who can forget how naturally he played the Vam pire, in his own drama of "The Puantom!" He did it at Marchaut's Theatre, on Meeting streer, Charleston, once, and everybody said he was exactly fitted for the character.

NYM.

SOUTH CAROLINA FRAUDS IN A NEW YORK COURT.

New York, May 29.

A New York firm has brought suit in the Supreme Court, on behalf of some of the stockholders of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company of South Carolina, against the president and executive committee of the road. The offence charged is the missuproportation of the funds. charged is the misappropriation of the funds of the company, and the complaint alleges that in accordance with a bill passed by the South Carollus Legislature last March, four hundred thou-and dollars of bonds of the com-pany, guaranteed by the State, were exchang-ed for rev-nue bond scrip, which was to be re-ceivable by the State for taxes. The complaint further alleges that the president of the road, Mr. John J. Patterson, obtained possession of \$1.800,000 of this scrip, and obtaining loans upon a portion of it, divided the money and scrip among his personal friends and members of the South Carolina Legislature. The com-plaint also alleges that the treasurer of the State of south Carolina received \$50,000 Judge Ingraham granted an order to show cause why hundred thou-and dollars of bonds of the com-State of South Carolina received \$50,000 Judge Ingraham granted an order to show cause why an injunction should not be issued, and a receiver appointed. The question was argued before Judge Leonard to-day whether the courts of this State have jurisdiction in the matter, as the plaintiffs are non-residents. The decision was reserved. PERILS OF THE RAIL.

Particulars of the Recent Terrible Aceldent on the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

[From the Wilmington Star, May 31.]

It is seldom that we are called upon to record an accident on any of the railroads in this section so serious in its results as the one which befell the train on the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad yesterday morning, intelligence of which was received in this city early in the day. We are indebted to Mr. L. C. Carpenter, editor of the Columbia Union, who was on the train, and to Captain Alva Walker, conductor of o e of the sleep ing cars, for the following pa ticulars of the the disaster: The train that let, this city for Columbia at 6.30 P. M., on Wednesday, met the up train for Wilmington at Flemington on time, where Captain Gibert, of the up train, reported that he had settained an accident at his first and second-class cars were thrown from the track, thus obstructing the way. The down-train thereupon proceeded to the poin where the accident occurred, and there await ed the train due from Columbia, on the arriva of which the passengers and baggage were transferred and the two trains reversed their destinations, the down-train returning to Coumbla, and the up-train starting in this direct tion, in order to make proper connections. In making the return trip, there being no turn-table, the train for this place shitted the cars so as to throw the two sleeping-cars and the tion that some of the passengers complaine of the jumping or uneven motion of the train, until they had reached a point about one mile the other side of Grice's station, flay, five miles from this city, the train make at the time, when the tender suddening about eighteen miles to the hour
at the time, when the tender suddeniy ran off the track, carrying with it the
engine, the baggage car and the first and
second class passenger cars, leaving only the
two sleeping cars on the track. The tender
was precipitated into the ditch on the side of
the road, while the engine was thrown across
the track. The targues car was completely demolished, while the second class car was illted, as it were, by the force of the shock, and carlid nearly through to the oppolite end of the first class car, in which a number of passengers were seased, knocking out one side of the car, precipitating the most of the passenger through the opening, and lamming the re mainder in among the rubbleh. Strange is say, although there were several persons the second class car, not one was injured. A soon as pos-lole after the accident the unin jured, including all those in the sleeping card husiened to the relief of the sufferers, some of whom were in the ditch at the side of the roa ly thrown through the wludow, when she was caught by the rulns, where she hing sub pended by one leg, her head hanging down in side of the car. In this situation one remaine for about one hour before she was extricated her head in the meanlime being rulsed some what by an ingenious contrivance on the part of those who were engaged in the effort to rescue her. The following are the names ogether with the condition, of the sufferers: Morris Bi-choff, of Terre Haute, Ind., righ thigh broken. C. H. Rickstraw, of Cheraw, S. C., scalp

wound on top of the head about six inches in length, a bad cut over the right eye, and right arm broken above the elbow.

G. D. Hodge, engineer, formerly residing near Charleston, but now stopping in this city, slight cut over the right eye and bruise on the right side. Injuries not serious. Mary Holly, colored, servant of Mr. L. C. Carpenter, of Columbia, leit shoulder badly bruised and slight injury to leg. Wounds not

considered dangerous.

U. D. Lowudes, colored servant of Mr. L. C. Carpenter, sightly wounded in the left shoulder and on tight leg. No bones broken.

Albert Copeland, fireman, left hand cut badly and left side brulsed.

William Roath, colored, of this city, a passive statement of the city and city senger on the train, was injured in the hip and had one of his ribs broken. Wounds not seri-

As soon as the news of the disaster was rehis reputation.

To morrow is Decoration Day, an occasion corresponding to our Memorial Day in the corresponding to our Memorial Day in the physicians at Fiemington a special train was dispatched to the scene of the acciden Before arriving there, however, the morning train for Columbia was met returning with the wounded. Arriving at the depot, those who had received the most dangerous wounds were taken to the City Hospital, where they receive taken to the City Hospital, where they received all necessary medical attention at the hands of Dr. Winners, assisted by Drs. King, Cobb and Love. We visited the hispital during the atternoon and found that the injuries of Messrs. Rickstraw and Bischoff, though very severe, were not considered by the attending physicians as processarily mortal, and it was also cions as necessarily mortal, and it was al chas as necessarily mortal, and it was also their opinion that a resort to ampuration would not be necessary, unless an unfavor-able change should take place. The passen-gers on the wrecked train were loud in their praises of Captains Bowden, Walker and others for the promptuess and energy which they displayed in relieving the sufferers.

The baggage and mail matter was uninjured, and was brought safely to this city yesterday atternoon. From what we could learn no blame for the accident is attached to any one connected with the read the translate cause. connected with the road, the precise cause o he running off being a mystery to ail on the train at the time.
The accident this side of Marion the previ

ous evening was caused, we learn, by the re-moval of a rail, which was no doubt done purposely with the view of throwing the train from the track. No one was hurt by the acci-dent, and the cars were uninjured. The road, we are informed, was clear last evening and ready for the passage of trains as usual.

WINDING UP THE SESSION.

Senator Samner Opens on Grant-A Batch of Bills Disposed of-The Bayonet Bill Again Debated,

In the Senate the steamoost bill was dis-cussed. Conklin opposed concurrence in the report, and criticised the provisions of the bill. He said if they should be enacted into law

WASHINGTON, May 31.

He said if they should be enacted into law the sufferers by steamboat accidents would have no legal remeoy whatever against the owners of the vessels, unless actual carlesness should be shown on their part. Mr. Sumner made a morion to indefinitely postpone the sundry civil appropriation bill for the purpose of making his speech on the French arms report, which he characterized as a wnitewashing of the committee. He then proceeded to airalgn the President in the most bitter terms, referring to him as passing his time in place cars, with tast horses, and in sea side notterings. He denounced him for ins time in pulace cars, with last horses, and in sea-side interings. He denounced him for appointing relatives to office, &c.

The House concurred in all the Senate amendments to the tariff, except those relating to spirits, tobacco and bonded warehouses. The benate amendment to the spirit to a spirit to ing to spirits, tobacco and bonded warehouses. The behate amendment to the spirit tax of seventy cents as an equivalent to all other taxes was concurred in The test vote was upon the tobacco tax amendment, raising it from twenty to twenty four cents per pound. Mayhard moved to ameno the Senate's amendment by fixing the uniform tax of sixteen cents. Carried. The bill is how with the conference committee. The resolution to go to the speaker's table with the under anding that the Ku-Klux and civil rights bills will be excluded from action was deteated—yeas one that the Ko-Kinx and civil rights only one excluded from action was deleated—jeas one hundred and two, mays ninety-three; it required two-thirds. The bill granting right of way for railroad and telegraph through Forda passed. The bills then went to the speaker's table with the understanding that each measure should have a two thirds vote. The bills for a more effective system of quarantine on the should have a two three vote. The bills for a more eff-cive system of quarantue on the Southern and Gulf coases, and many of a private nature, passed. The Senate bill authorizing mail steamship service between New Orieans and Mexico was left on the

speaker's table. The Senate bill granting the right of way to the Mobile and Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad Company was reierred to the

committee on public lands. The Senate bill in relation to the di-trict courts in Alabama

was referred to the judic ary committee. The Senate bill to amoud the (Kn-Kiux) act of

May 31, 1870, to enforce the rights of cluizens to vote was left on the speaker's table, the vote on its passage being yeas 101, nays 95, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR. FREE-TRADERS IN COUNCIL.

Their Disappointment and Probable

country turns for counsel to independent thinkers in the ranks of either part; and therefore, the late convention at Cincinsul was regarded hopefully in the trust that it would isy down a sound and an adequate platform of principles, and would likewise nominate a candidate whose freedom from all associations with odious political rights, and whose able record on questions present and turne, should give assurance that his election would bring with it radical changes for the better.

Resolved. That both the platform and the cancidate of the Cincinnati Convention have caused a deep disappointment in the mind of the community and rendered impossible that co-operation of all reforming infinences, with-out the union of which success is impossible.

COTTON MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK

New York, May 31.

The receipts for the week have been 11,464 bales, against 35.567 for the same week last year. The total receipts have been 2,648 280 bales, against 3,610,825 4as year. The exports for the week were 27,885 bales, against 5,1476 for the same week last year. The total ex-ports have been 1,886,647 bales, against 2,868,-502 for the same time last year. The present stock as compared with that of the corres-ponding period of the previous year is as

May 31, 1872, 3 1871. At all ports 294,634 289,978
At interior towns 28,788 2,691
At Liverpool 674,000 967,000
American cutton afloat for Great 

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

It is reported that James Gordon Bennett -Congressman Cox is better, and there are

— Congressian Cox is better, and these are hopes of his recovery.

— The probability of the fallnre of the sup-plemental Alabama treaty increases hourly,

— The National Agricultural College, at St. Louis, has adjourned to meet next year at In-dianapolis

Inneral Notices.

THE FRIENDS A'D ACQUAINT-NCES of Mr. and Mrs. JAMES WALSH are invited to attend the Faneral of the former, from his late residence, No. 27 Tradd street, To-Morrov Sunday) MOBNING, at 9 o'clock.

IRISH VOLUNTEER RIFLE CLUB, nian Hall, To-Morrow (Sunday) Morning at 8 o'clock, in Citizen's. Dress, to pay the last tribute WALSH. By order President. JAMES A. MURRAY,

Obitnarn.

GRIMKE.—Ded, in Charles on, on 12s morning of the 25th of Ma7, 1872. SARAH YONGE, youngest hild of Sarah Y. and Thos. S. Grimke, aged 10 months and 24 days.

"unfer stille children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."

Relig ons Notices. UNITARIAN CHURCH.-DIVINE

Service will be held in this Church To MORROW MORNING, at half-past 10 o'cl. " and at the same hour on every SABBATH during the summer without further notice. The Services will be conducted by gentlemen of the congregation.

THE MARINERS' CHURCH WILL be open for Divine Service every SABBATH MORN-ING, at half-past 10 o'clock, corner of Church and

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN HURCH.—There will be service in this Church. To-Morrow Morning, at the usual hour, and in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. G. R. BRACKETT. At NIGHT by one of the Ministers of the General Lutheran Syno i. The public generally, and strangers 35; ectally, are cordially invited to attend. may11-4\*

New Publications.

TUST PUBLISHED. THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF CHARLESTON,

SOUTH CAROLINA." Containing, besides a Chronological and Blog-raphical Record of the Press for one hundred and forty years, curious and interesting local seems in the history of O.d Charlestown, names of early settlers, great fires, tornadoes, murders, execu-PRICE \$2.

For sale at Fogartie's Book Depository, John M. FOR SHIP REPORTING HOME DEPORTRY, John M. Greer & son and Holmes's Book House. King street, and at Doscher's Periodical Depot, Bruad street, n ar the Bay.

The Book, which is a 12mo. volume, neatly but din cio h, will be sent by mail, and postage paid on receipt of the subscription price.

msy23-3mwf3

Miscellaneous.

J. L U H N, G. PHARMACEUTAST, IMPORTER OF FINE CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY

AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. NO. 450 KING STREET, CORNER OF JOHN.

Now in Stock of my own Importation, LOW SON AND HAYDEN'S SOAPS,

Tooth Brushes,
Carbolic Acid,
Pattey's Cold Cream,
English Dalby's Carminative, British Oli, Reche's
Embrocation and Chicrodyne.

TILDEN & CO.'S SOLID AND FLUID EXTRACTS,
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Sugar-coated
Pills, &c. AGENT FOR.

FORD'S SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. AGENT FOR SOUTH CAROLINA FOR DR. JEROME KIDDER'S ELECTRO MEDICAL

MACHINE AND APPLIANCES, Surgical Instruments and Goods of foreign man Surgical Instruments and Goods of foreign manufacture imported to order.

My Dispensing Department is complete, Schooling all New Bemedies.

A full assortment of Trusses and Bandages always on hand.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS compounded with accuracy day or night ianiowimity.

HEINE,

MERCHANT TAILOR, Having resumed Business at his old stand, No.

133 King street, would be pleased to see his former friends, and hopes by strict attention to business to secure the patronago of the public.

may 9-winino

Moses Goldsmith & son,

CULONNADE ROW, VENDUE RANGE. ·Highest Cash Price paid for WOOL, WAX, Hides, Skins, Paper Stock, Iron, and all kinds of

Dealers in COTTON, Naval Stores and Scotch Pig Iron. may20-mwflyr

NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JAMES TUP-PER, DECEASED.—On the 20th day of June REX, and undersigned with apply to the sense. Jungs of Probate for Charleston County for a flust discharge and letters dismissiory as Execu-tors of said Estate ELIZABETH A. TUPPER, Executive. SAMUEL Y. TUPPER, Executive.

may20 mwfimo

to the eight hour system, and will adhere their hours.

A very interesting lecture on Darwinism was delivered recently by Professor John Fiske, in New York City. In speaking of the origin and progress of Mr. Darwin's investigations, he noted with admiration the earnestsavant to labor for twenty-two years upon his theories without publication. We give some extracts from the lecture as we find it reported

HOW THE INCREASE WAS KEPT WITHIN BOUNDS

That man, considered from a purely zoolo

dowed with sufficient intelligence to chip stone tool and hurl a weapon, natural selection will take advantage of variations in this intelligence.

PROBABLE ANTIQUITY OF OUR RACE—THE FUTURE MAN. The extensive spreading of the human race implies its existence from a date long anterior to the great glacial epoch, which cannot have been less than two hundred and fifty thousand Europe and North America. Human bones and implements lately discovered are claimed as belonging to the miccene epoch, and there as belonging to the micene epoch, and there is a growing disposition among paleoniologists to place the origin of man as far back at this, though the demonstration of this date cannot be regarded as zonolusive.—The minimum antiquity assignable for the micene is the new order. gence to leave a traditional record of himself is but a minute fraction of the period during which he has existed upon the earth, it is but fair to conclude that during these long ages, fair to conclude that during these long ages, of which none but a geologic record remains, he was slowly acquiring that superior intelligence which now so widely distinguishes him from other animals. Throughout an enormous period of time his brain-structured in the light of the state of the tion, while his outward physical appearance has undergone few modifications, and of these tion, while his outward physical appearance has undergone few modifications, and of these the most striking are consequent upon the cerebral changes. The most remarkable points of difference between civilized and uncivilized man, as well as between man and the Chimpauz-e, are the differences in the size of the laster difference is directly consequent upon increased intelligence, and the former is indirectly occasioned by the same circumstance. For the diminution in the jaws entailed by civilization is no doubt primarily due to a discussioned partly by difference in food and partly by the employment of tools and the consequent increased reliance upon the hands as prenensile organs. And also increased frontal development has directly tended, by correlation of growth, to diminish the size of the jaws, as well as to push forward the brige the jaws, as well as to push forward the bringe of the nose. It is a corollary from the foregoing arguments that no race can in future be going arguments that no race can in interest produced through the agency of natural selec-tion and direct adaptation, which shall be zoologically distinct from and superior to the human race. As the same causes which physi-cally modify lower species have for countless ages modified man directly in intelligence,

POLITICAL NOTES. .

West Virginia for Greeley Via Balti-